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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 29th, 1910.

THE gravity of the occasion, and the importance of the issues at stake warrant a return to the consideration of the interference with legitimate British trade which is represented by the establishment of the Canton Opium Monopoly. Three weeks have elapsed since the duty on prepared opium, as it is termed, was instituted, and though much correspondence has taken place between the merchants interested and the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce Committee who are championing the cause of the traders here and the British representatives at Peking and Canton, as well as with the Foreign Office, no tangible results have been obtained. As a matter of fact, the absence of result is most disquieting, and the little that is known of the "official" attitude taken by the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking and of H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Canton is certainly disappointing.

The question is not a new one. It has been raised, discussed and settled with more or less promptitude at least half-a-dozen times within the first ten years of the present century, and it has been known under several guises practically since the British came to trade with China. In the early years of last century Chinese dislike of the whole connection with "foreign" countries screened itself behind the opposition to one item in particular, and the immutable principles of morality were invoked to cast a stigma on those who supplied the people,

in defiance of the law, with the means of gratifying their desires. At that time, of course, the trade was not legal, but though subsequently legalized it has been a frequent source of contention, not always as a question of morality, but more often as a question of finance.

And so it is revived again. The Provincial Government, with the old-time plausible excuse of suppressing an evil habit, has granted a monopoly, which will operate against foreign opium, and the foreign merchants are invited to infer that native opium will be treated likewise. Probably the provincial authorities are sincere in their desire to eradicate the opium vice, but when it is remembered that this monopoly will bring to the provincial exchequer something over three lakhs of dollars the suspicion will naturally arise that financial considerations rather than altruistic motives prompted the course adopted. The figures prove this. The Indian opium imported annually into Canton and the interior amounts to somewhere about sixteen thousand chests—12,000 Bengal and 4,000 Malwa. Most of this, of course, goes to the interior, and if three hundred dollars be levied on each chest, simple arithmetic shows that the revenue from this source will reach 4,800,000 dollars. Deduct the percentage for the monopolist or the bureau, the total left is quite a respectable windfall to any treasury. We have previously expressed doubt that native opium would be affected by this imposition, and the suspicion is strengthened by the official statement published by the Provincial Government, in which it is explained that special men will be deputed to watch sales at Kwong Chow and Swatow (in the eastern part of Kwantung), but it will not be necessary to send a special man to the western district of the province. Native opium which comes from Yunnan would naturally pass into the province from the west, but that part is not to be watched. As we stated before, the authorities may be honest, but their action is certainly not free from suspicion.

The most unfortunate feature of the whole affair is that the foreign merchants engaged in this trade have no longer the support of their official representatives in resisting the interference of Chinese authorities. Previously the British Consuls at Canton, Mr. Scott, Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Fox, took vigorous steps to frustrate the various Chinese designs on this trade, but the old generation has passed away, and Mr. Jamieson, a most capable official, who has just been honoured by the King, is now on the Shanghai. His view does not coincide with that adopted by his predecessors, and we understand that he has declared that so long as the duty remains "non-differential" he will not interfere. It should not be difficult for the traders concerned to demonstrate beyond fear of contradiction that the duty is differential in its operation, and moreover, that the fact of collecting the tax on raw opium is in itself a distinct violation of the Treaty. But, apart from that, the subject should be treated from a broad standpoint. It is an unwarrantable interference with British trade, a trade which is legitimate, and in consequence of the security given by the convention merchants have been induced to invest large sums of money. The honour of Great Britain is at stake. Her prestige is again threatened. Will she, after the financial sacrifices already made in India, allow herself to be cajoled by meretricious promises and pretences. We hope not.

[Since the above was written we have learned that Mr. Consul JAMIESON has lodged a protest with the Viceroy of Canton against the Canton Opium Monopoly on the ground that it is an infringement of treaty obligations.]

Byzack's Hippodrome and Circus is expected to pay a return visit to Hongkong next week.

We have received from Mr. Ching Shan Chan, a market stall-holder, excellent samples of water melons and musk melons, luscious fruit which should be appreciated at present.

Six Chinese who stowed away from Canton by the s.s. *Horizon* without the amount of their passage money were fined \$10 each by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday.

The richa coolie charged with preventing a co-worker from plying for hire again appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday. As the complainant failed to appear, the defendant was dismissed.

Mr. Leo A. Bergholz, American Consul-General at Canton, returned from leave by the s.s. *Tenyo Maru*, and will spend a few days in Hongkong before returning to his duties at Canton.

After a very lengthy absence the typhoon signals were hoisted yesterday, and the consequent restlessness among the shipping was noticeable. The smaller craft made their way to the shelter at Causeway Bay.

We have received from the American Consulate General the following typhoon warning sent from the Manila Observatory at 9 a.m. yesterday:—Cyclone or typhoon W. of Balintang Channel moving W.

Investigations made by the Aberdeen police concerning the reported murder at Deep Bay have led to the discovery of the fact that the three men described by the boatman whose wife was thrown overboard have disappeared.

A small boy who was convicted by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday of stealing a silk jacket and an alarm clock from a Chinese woman was sentenced to 48 hours' detention and twelve strokes of the birch.

Four months' imprisonment with hard labour was the sentence passed by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday on a houseboy who stole a quantity of old coins and a lace curtain from his mistress, who resides in the Old Bailey.

The Yokohama Office of the C.P.R. received a wireless message from the R.M.S. *Empress of India*, which left Vancouver on the evening of the 15th ultimo, reporting all well and that the commander expected to reach Yokohama to-day. At the time this message was despatched the vessel was 700 miles distant from Japan.

The Treasury was enriched by \$900 yesterday, which was paid in at the Magistracy as fines for smuggling opium. A man who arrived from Canton by the s.s. *Futaba* with a quantity of compound in his possession was fined \$500, and a woman from the same city who arrived by the *San Cheung*, and also carried a quantity of opium in her belongings, was fined \$400.

Another victim of the common, and one would think almost universally known, bank note trick, appeared at the Magistracy yesterday as complainant. The man victimised says he was approached by four men, one of whom asked him if he would be so good as to change \$1,000. He agreed, and left \$129 with the strangers as a guarantee of good faith. On opening the envelope handed him, at a money-changer's, he found that it was filled with waste paper, and on returning to the place where the men were to await him, he found they had fled. The matter was reported to the West Point police and four men were arrested. They appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday, the first on a charge of larceny by trick, and the other three with being accessories after the fact, and with receiving. The hearing of the case comes on to-day.

A striking example of the faculty of the Chinese even where their own interests are affected has come to light in reference to a Shanghai firm's exhibits at the Nanking Exposition. Through the usual channel this firm in common with others received an invitation to send exhibits, and on Saturday a consignment of goods intended for display was deposited at the railway station for transportation. No sooner, however, had the goods left the Station and passed into the railway territory than the like authorities swooped down and demanded their toll. Very naturally this was refused, for the firm in question took up the attitude that their exhibits were being sent quite as much for the benefit of the Exposition as for their own. Only a couple of hours remained before the train by which these goods had been consigned was to leave, and the like officials remaining as obstinate as ever. A communication was despatched to the Tsoats. This, however, proved of no more avail, for the latter declined to intervene in a matter appertaining to the like officials, and it was therefore found impossible to send the exhibits by the intended train. It is not known whether the matter has been settled yet, nor would a reasonable settlement at this late time of day be at all satisfactory, as after the annoyances they have been put to the members of this firm cannot be expected to be at all enthusiastic about the Exposition. It is a noteworthy episode, and shows how blind the Chinese are to this day even to their own interests.

The Japanese Government has decided not to make any claim against China for the damage to the Japanese Consulate at Changsha during the recent riots. The disturbance, says the Peking correspondent of the *Ozaka Mainichi*, was of a sporadic nature, having been started by the poor people on account of the scarcity in the supply of rice. The outbreak cannot be regarded as having any political significance, such as an anti-Japanese or anti-foreign movement. The Japanese Government, therefore, respecting the existing friendship between Japan and China, has decided to refrain from taking any action which will be likely to offend the feelings of the people of Hunan, and will not make any claim upon the Chinese Government for the damage done to the Consulate, nor make any demand for the punishment of the responsible officials, which is to be left entirely to the Chinese authorities. Mr. Lin, Japanese Minister in Peking, has accordingly visited the Waiwupa and communicated to the Chinese authorities the views of the Japanese Government. The Minister, however, demanded an assurance from the Chinese Government that everything will be done to preserve peace in the Hunan district, and agreed to the wishes of the Chinese Government that the claims for compensation made by the Japanese residents in Changsha, who suffered damage or loss in connection with the riots, should be settled by the local authorities. A similar policy has, says the *Japan Chronicle*, been followed by the British Minister at Peking in regard to the British claims.

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TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

CHINESE MILITARY MISSION IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Emperor Francis Joseph received Prince Tsai Tao and the members of the Chinese Military Mission.

Prince Tsai Tao handed an autograph letter from the Prince Regent congratulating the Emperor on his eightieth birthday.

The Emperor returned the visit and conferred a number of decorations on the Prince and on members of the Mission.

NEW PERMANENT FOREIGN UNDER-SECRETARY.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicolson has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

RECORD SESSION OF CONGRESS.

LONDON, June 27th.

The American Congress has closed with a record of legislation described as surpassing any Congress since the Civil War.

The Republicans opine that President Taft's prestige has been restored and the party prospects at the Congressional elections are regarded as more hopeful.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

SUNGARI DIFFICULTIES SETTLED.

LONDON, June 28th.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that China has intimated her readiness to accept Russia's standpoint with regard to the question of the navigation of the Sungari and she has also indicated her desire to cultivate neighbourly relations. As a result of these advances there will be embodied a fresh convention which, however, owing to technicalities, cannot be drafted before the autumn.

EASTERN LINER OVERDUE.

LONDON, June 28th.

The Austrian Lloyd Far Eastern liner "Trieste" is seven days overdue from Bombay. It is thought probable that her machinery has broken down.

THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

LONDON, June 28th.

In the debate in the House of Commons to-day on the Army Estimates the Opposition denounced the Mediterranean Command, to which Sir Ian Hamilton was appointed last week, as useless, and declared that the appointment was made simply to save the Government's face.

Mr. Haldane vigorously defended the appointment, and explained that the duties would include the inspection of Colonial forces from Hongkong to Bermuda.

ANOTHER ABERDEEN MURDER.

Early yesterday morning the police at Aberdeen were notified that a Chinese woman had been murdered in that village. They proceeded to make inquiries, and later in the day they learned that the man who is supposed to have committed the murder had been found drowned. It appears that the suspect met his death while attempting to escape from the scene of the crime.

A FATAL FIGHT.

At three o'clock on Monday afternoon, near the theatre at Yau-mai, three Chinese attacked a countryman with bamboo and stones. After giving him a severe thrashing they left him lying senseless on the road and he expired shortly afterwards. Two men have been arrested on suspicion. They appeared before the Court yesterday and were remanded.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the V.R.C. was held in the Club's Gymnasium last evening. Mr. A. Rodger presided, and there were also present Messrs. R. L. Bridger (Acting-Secretary), A. A. Claxton (Acting Treasurer), C. D. Silas, L. E. Lammert, H. B. Bridger, T. Meek, T. E. Pearce, A. McKirdy, W. A. Crake (Committee), and a large number of members.

The SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, The printed report and statement of accounts having been in your possession for several days, I will with your permission adopt the usual custom, and take them as read. I have to crave your indulgence for the delay in convening this meeting, and hope the late date has caused no inconvenience. The working of the various departments, viz. the Bathhouse, Boathouse, Gymnasium and Bar, has been very fully reported on by the respective Sub-Committees, and the analysed results of the whole may, I think, be considered very satisfactory. It is pleasant to note that more enthusiasm has been shown in the rowing section during the boating season. It is to be hoped that the interest which has now been created may continue, and that more scratch races will be held next season, which are certainly instrumental in bringing out new rowers. The Victoria Regatta held early in December proved a very successful undertaking, and it is hoped may become an annual affair. It appears that our oarsmen are handicapped in inter-colonial races, owing to some of the clubs having boats with finer lines. This should have the attention of the new committee.

The aquatic sports and water polo matches were a great success; the Polo Shield was won by us after a hard fought and well contested match with the C.Y.C. in the final. (Applause). The Lusitanos Club and the Boys Own Club very sportingly entered a team each; both teams did well considering their weights and ages. We hope to see them again this season, and going strong. (Applause). The Annual Aquatic Sports were exceptionally successful and attractive, and the great interest taken in them was no doubt due to the presence of a worthy representative team from Shanghai. This enabled us to have inter-colonial events, which were well contested and enjoyed alike by competitors and spectators. In the end, Hongkong managed to win the rubber, and to lay claim to the Shanghai flag. The gymnasium has been the means of enabling those members so inclined, to put in a good amount of work, which I am sure they will realize later on as energy spent in the right direction. It is matter for regret that the gymnasium is not more universally taken advantage of. I trust that this year will show a decided improvement in this direction, and I should like to take this opportunity of urging the younger members, especially, to go in for gymnastics with enthusiasm, and thus "make hay while the sun shines." The Boxing Tournaments are always more or less attractive, and I hope they may be continued, and that more members, particularly the younger ones, will come forward and enter for purely amateur events next season. I may mention here, that these Challenge Cups for different weights have been promised by old boxing members of this club. The Athletic Sports were held on the football ground as usual, and provided a good day's sport. The different events were well contested, and the spectators seemed to enjoy the meeting equally as well as the competitors. On the whole, I think we may congratulate ourselves on what we have achieved in the way of carrying through successfully under our auspices, sports on land and water during the period under review, which gave pleasure to the competitors, and were seemingly much appreciated by the onlookers. The Bar Accounts show the proportion of net profit compared with the gross earnings to be somewhat less than last year. This is accounted for to a certain extent by the increased wholesale price of alcoholic liquors. There has been a much larger consumption of aerated and mineral waters, which return less profit in proportion to sales, but this point I think we may consider a step in the right direction. Turning to the statement of accounts, it seems to be very clearly stated, and in my opinion shows the club to be in a good sound financial position. Doubtless you will have noticed that the accounts have been put in order, and audited this year by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Chartered Accountants. This, I am sure, will meet with the approval of the members, and should give general satisfaction to all concerned. You will observe in the general working account that the sum of \$395.91 has been written off for depreciation, and \$377.50 standing against the old bath platform, has been entirely written off. Notwithstanding this, we show a credit balance of \$1568.84. Then you will notice, on the 31st December, there were outstanding accounts to the amount of \$2253.63, which seems a large sum. This, I am glad to say, has since been collected. Sundries again look high, but the very long list of items in this account has been checked and passed as correct. I am pleased to say that the membership is steadily increasing, and when the new bathhouse is completed and in working order, it is probable that the number will be further increased. I desire on your behalf and my own, to thank the honorary secretaries, treasurers, the members of the various committees, and those gentlemen who assisted us in acting as officials, for their respective valuable services willingly rendered in different capacities and occasions, thus helping to promote the best interests of this club, and also the gentlemen of the colony who kindly presented prizes, or contributed towards any of our sports meetings. I have placed everything as clearly as I can before you, but before proposing the adoption of the

report and accounts, should further information be required, I will give it to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked, and the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the reported accounts as presented.

Mr. H. A. LAMMERT seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. FRANK LAMMERT proposed that Mr. A. Rodger should be re-elected Chairman.

Mr. R. L. BRIDGER seconded, and the cheers which followed proclaimed the satisfaction of members that their well-liked and proven Chairman was re-elected without opposition.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the election of Mr. Frank Lammert as Secretary.

Mr. LAMMERT seconded, and the hearty applause succeeding was significant of the fact that Mr. Lammert had come "into his own again," and that he was welcomed by members.

Dr. Kew said that many members of the Club were complaining about the oldest Club in the Colony not having a boat suitable to race in against other Clubs. Stationary and refreshments were large items in the accounts, and as regarded the staging which had been erected for different events which had taken place in the gymnasium, he knew from experience that they could have been erected for half the price by calling for tenders. He threw this out as a suggestion to the incoming committee.

The CHAIRMAN said the incoming committee would surely take notice of the remarks made by Dr. Kew because every one was trying to work for the good of the Club, and any remarks of members to the committee would be appreciated.

Mr. SILVA NETTO—Mr. Chairman.—

The CHAIRMAN—You endorse what Dr. Kew says?

Mr. NETTO—Yes.

Mr. STOLTZ—I propose we get on to business; we are wasting time.

The CHAIRMAN—We must get on. We have a lot of business to do.

Mr. CHIEF proposed the re-election of Mr. A. A. Claxton as hon. treasurer.

Mr. SILAS seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. NETTO—Have I the right to speak now?

The CHAIRMAN—No.

Mr. MEER—Sit down just now.

Mr. NETTO—Sit down yourself.

Mr. LAMMERT—I object to Mr. Silva Netto speaking while we are balloting.

The CHAIRMAN—We will hear you, Mr. Netto, later on.

Mr. NETTO—I may not have the stomach for it.

The CHAIRMAN—You might put what you have to say down in writing coupled with Dr. Kew's remarks. If you do the committee will take notice of it, but you won't have the pleasure of hearing yourself speak (laughter).

Mr. NETTO—You won't hear me. I think I have a right to be heard as well as anybody else.

The election of a general committee was then proceeded with, and during the ballot.

Mr. SILVA NETTO said what he had to say.

The CHAIRMAN said he wished he could speak as well as Mr. Netto. There were several outstanding accounts due to the Club, and if Mr. Netto would put his ability to good use he might help the Club very much.

Mr. NETTO—My capacity as a hustler is very limited.

The CHAIRMAN—I am disappointed. I thought you would have been the very man.

During an interval which succeeded, Mr. Claxton stated that debentures for the new swimming bath totalling \$16,875; that was \$1,675 at \$25 each. Those debentures were all due, and he had only collected \$9,570, leaving a balance not yet paid of \$7,305 which he trusted would be paid as early as possible.

The ballot for the general committee resulted in the following being elected:—Mr. H. A. Lammert, Dr. Forsyth, Messrs. R. L. Bridger, T. Meek, A. McKirdy, W. A. Crake, A. N. Kemp, L. E. Lammert and G. L. Duncan.

The balloting committee was then ballotted for, with the following result:—Messrs. H. A. Seth, J. Forbes, F. A. Mackintosh, C. D. Silas, H. O. Sayer, H. Reeves, A. J. Mackie, W. Dunrich, A. H. Carroll and W. Anderson.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. H. L. Bridger, Mr. C. D. Silas, the retiring committees and Mr. A. Rodger, Chairman.

THE CHINCHOW-AIGUN RAILWAY.

The following letter was written to the editor of *The Times*:

Sir,—Will you allow me to point out some erroneous statements which appeared in a letter by Mr. Pauling published on March 22 in your columns on the subject of the Chinchow-Aigun Railway, tending to create an impression that Japan was opposed to the construction of this railway line?

Members of this kind have recently taken shape, and, I am afraid, may have found credence in many quarters, though they do not exist the slightest bit to counteract such an accusation. The fact is that Japan did not oppose the building of the railway line, but only wishes to participate in its financing and to obtain a share in the supply of material, engineers, &c., for the proposed line.

Between a point of the proposed railway line and a point of the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, a proposal which, far from affecting injuriously the original plan, will stimulate the economic development of Manchuria.

Your correspondent also asks why China should not develop her own resources within her own territory. Surely no attempt has ever been made on the part of Japan to interfere with those natural rights of China. On the other hand, it must be remembered that there exists treaty binding China not to construct railways in competition with the South Manchuria Railway, and it is on this solid ground that Japan has in the past striven for the observance of her own rights. In any case Japan has not only always strictly avoided coming into collision with British interests, but would, on the contrary, be very pleased to see such interests take an active share in the development of Manchuria.

PROF. SATOUMA OKAMATSU,
Director of the S. M. Railway Co.,
Tokyo, May 7th.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, June 28th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS FROST (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ALLEGED ILLEGAL FIRM.

The action brought by the Tung Sang Wing firm against Chow Chiu Kit to recover the sum of \$13,034.17 for monies had and received by the defendant and for the use of the plaintiff, and converted by the defendant to his own use, concluded.

Mr. Potter, instructed by Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon (of Mr. R. A. Harding's office), appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell).

After hearing the evidence his Lordship reserved his decision.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND (ACTING JUSTICE).

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

S. Greenfield, rattan furniture dealer, of Pedlar Street, brought action against Clara Blanche of No. 4, Gage Street, to recover \$41.20, damages suffered by reason of the defendant's breach of contract in refusing to accept certain matting which she had purchased.

Mr. Crowther Smith (of Messrs. d'Almeida & Smith) appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon (of Mr. R. A. Harding's office).

Mr. Smith informed the Court that the claim was for breach of a contract in refusing to take delivery of certain matting which was sold by plaintiff to defendant. A boy from defendant's house called on the plaintiff and said his mistress wanted some matting sent up. Plaintiff was not in the shop, but his No. 1 went to defendant's house with two or three rolls, and Miss Blanche selected one and pointed out the room which she wished covered.

The boy said he had not enough matting to cover all the room, but he would get some more from the shop. The man who accompanied him set to work to put down what was there, and the next morning he took up the rest of the matting. When the No. 1 arrived at the house defendant said she would not have the matting, and he was simply turned out.

Evidence in support of plaintiff's case was then adduced.

Mr. Dixon, in opening the defence, stated that plaintiff's boy took two samples of matting to defendant's house, and she accepted one. The boy started to put it on the floor, and found it was too small. Defendant asked him if he had any more, and he said he did not think so. She said she could not accept the matting, and the boy said he would go to the factory to see if he had any other kind. Defendant said, "Very well, bring me up samples to-morrow morning." The boy did not return until three o'clock on the following afternoon, when he arrived with the matting which he had taken away.

His Lordship said he believed the story of defendant, and gave judgment for her with costs.

AMERICAN CONSULAR CHANGES.

Mr. George E. Chamberlin, the American Consul at Swatow, has been transferred to Cork, Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlin was Vice Consul-General at Singapore from January, 1908, till March, 1910, and since the latter date he has been Consul at Swatow.

Mr. Charles Louis Loos Williams, at present Vice Consul at Newchwang, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Chamberlin at Swatow.

Mr. Williams was appointed a student interpreter in China on March 17th, 1903, Deputy Consul-General at Shanghai in July, 1906, Vice Consul-General at Chefoo in September, 1907, and Vice Consul at Newchwang in July, 1909. He is a son of Mr. E. J. Williams, who is well known in China, being for many years Chinese Secretary of Legation at Peking, and now Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the Department of State at Washington.

A BURGLAR AND A POLICEMAN.

Mr. Jackson of Ipoh being away from home, Mrs. Jackson and her two daughters were sleeping in the same apartment. At about 1.30 in the morning Miss Ade Jackson's slumbers were disturbed by a noise in the room. Upon sitting up in bed she saw the figure of a man in a Chinaman's who had adopted a rather unusual means of progression by crawling on all fours along the floor, past the bed. Summoning up the situation without a moment's hesitation, this courageous young lady resorted to prompt action. She sprang out of bed and seized the skulking Chinaman by the back of the neck, and at the same time shouted to her sister to turn up the lamp. Both Mrs. and Miss Jackson then came to Miss Ade's assistance and between them managed to cow the man.

The next move was to inform the police of the affair, and the Tukang Ayer's services were requisitioned for this mission. It seems almost a travesty of the term to designate the diminutive specimen of a Malay policeman who was deputized for the task, a "representative" of the police force. However, there is a saying which runs "little and good," but this was a living contradiction to the old adage. He was the very incarnation of nervousness and "funk"—if we may be permitted the expression—and apparently calculated his abilities to accomplish the task before him by the size and physical appearance of the quarry with whom he was called upon to deal, and came to the decision that he was not equal to the call to be made upon him. He pleaded that the man might have dangerous confederates lurking about, and being perhaps a man of vivacious and irresponsible imagination, he no doubt conjured up vivid visions of what might happen. But he was a man of resource, whatever his other failings might have been, and he proposed a theory, which he, no doubt, thought practicable and reasonable. It was that the Misses Jackson should accompany him and the prisoner to the station! (Times of Malaya.)

MACAO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

June 28th.

ECCLIASTICAL COURT ESTABLISHED.

For the first time in the history of the Colony, an Ecclesiastical Court has been established here. The Court came into being on Saturday last at 5 p.m., the inaugural ceremony being held at the Bishop's Palace in the presence of a large and representative attendance.

The Court was established so that justice might be done the memory of Colonel Mesquita, the hero of Passalote, who, through committing suicide, was buried in unconsecrated ground. The declining years of the brave Colonel were brimful of tragedy. His steps were dogged by assassins who murdered his wife and younger daughter, and seriously wounded an elder daughter and a son. Grief-stricken and fearful, the distressed Colonel put an end to his miseries by drowning himself in a well.

But this rash act had its posthumous effects. For the Ecclesiastical Authorities would not sanction his burial in God's acre, and the hero was laid to rest, as already stated, in unconsecrated ground.

But his surviving daughter has never lost an opportunity to bring her father's fate before the Ecclesiastical Authorities and to pray that his remains should be exhumed and buried with the honours befitting his rank in a Christian cemetery.

After the formation of the Court, the deceased Colonel's case was considered. The Bishop of Macao, after referring to many articles of Church law, said the Court found that Colonel Mesquita was unconscious of his act, and that they would allow his exhumation and re-burial in the cemetery.

It is reported that on August 24th, the anniversary of the day on which Colonel Mesquita and his men assaulted and carried the Passalote Fort in 1849, the Colonel's remains will be exhumed and re-buried in consecrated ground with fitting military honours. Public subscriptions are being raised to erect a monument over the hero's grave.

NEW CONSUL AT CANTON.

Senhor Carlos d'Assumpcao has left for Canton to take over the duties of Portuguese Consul-General in that city.

AN ENGINEERING DIFFICULTY.

The Home Government is said to have remitted an amount for the purchase of a dredger, but the contribution is so small that it would scarcely buy a "has been." We have two hopper barges which were to be used in the dredging of the harbour, but their mechanism, apparently, is beyond the skill of the engineer-in-charge of harbour works, for he does not seem to know how to open the bottoms of the hoppers to discharge his cargoes of mud. The vessels are now lying, like white elephants, near the steamer wharves.

WEIGHTY DOCUMENTS.

Senhor Miranda Guedes, Director of Public Works, left for Home to-day. He is said to have left in charge of a consular agency here about two tons of documents relating to the harbour works, which are to be sent to Lisbon. These documents were to have been sent via Siberia, but the question of freight decided the Government to ship them. I think it was the English writer, Charles Dickens, who described so realistically the workings of the Circumlocution Office. Well, that office appears to have been exceptionally busy in Macao, as well as in Lisbon. And while letters and plans have been travelling backwards and forwards, our harbour has been sitting up. Dredging operations may begin in earnest some day, but it will probably be in the day of a younger and more energetic generation.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

The support which the Hongkong University has received beyond the Colony is typified by the following letter addressed to the Editor of the Peking Gazette:—

"Sir,—Will you be good enough to allow me some space in your valuable paper to draw attention to the Hongkong University, now in process of construction?—

"I should like to draw your attention to some salient features of the scheme, which, in my opinion, should commend itself to residents of this Colony, particularly the Chinese.

1. The founder of the proposed University is a Parsee gentleman, Mr. Mody (now Sir Hormusjee Mody). He has been a merchant in Hongkong for over fifty years, and it is his intention to bear the cost of all the University buildings at whatever cost (estimated at \$300,000).

2. His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, Lady Lugard (his wife), the Viceroy of Canton, and European and Chinese residents alike have given the scheme their whole-hearted support, and an endowment fund of 14 million dollars has now been collected.

3. The University will receive a Royal Charter from the British Government, so as to be on an equal footing with the most modern Universities in England. The very best professors will be employed.

4. The cost to each student, including board and lodging within the College precincts, will be \$40 to \$50 a year only, i.e., one-fifth of the usual expenditure in England.

5. Subscribers of \$10,000 will be entitled to nominate one student for education at the University free of charge.

Since the abolition of the Queen's Scholarship in the Straits Settlements, our promising boys have had no higher careers open to them than mere clerkships at Government or mercantile offices. The Hongkong University will enable them to acquire a learned profession, such as medicine and engineering, at a minimum cost.

If Peking people subscribe \$50,000, they will be entitled to send at least one student there annually free of charge. I appeal to those interested in higher education and the best interests of the Colony to support me in collecting this fund, towards which I have much pleasure in contributing \$1,000.—Thanking you in anticipation, Yours, etc.,

Peking, June 16th.

GOR TAIK CHEN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BIG GAME HUNTING.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—Being greatly interested in the wonderful specimens of fauna and flora to be found in Hongkong and its surroundings, I am writing to elicit information regarding the alleged shooting in the New Territory, on Sunday last, of some extraordinary carnivorous animal which, judging from the description to be found in the columns of your contemporaries, is at present unknown to zoologists. That the New Territory has hitherto proved a fruitful field for the discovery of these unique specimens has been amply borne in upon us of late. In fact, I am credibly informed that it is not more than six weeks ago that a species of python with innumerable legs was seen in the precincts of a well-known sporting club in Kowloon, by one of its habitués. On another occasion a peculiar species of rat was observed after periods of drought, doubtless as a result of the scarcity of water. This latest specimen, however, is indeed a wonderful find, and beyond the dreams of the most enthusiastic zoologist. It is undoubtedly a very highly evolved specimen of the vertebrate family, as it was seen to leap 30 feet into the air after the fracture of its spine by a bullet from the deadly .303. What is more wonderful still is its futile attempt to dig its own grave, which it accomplished to a depth of three feet ere it received its quietus. It would be interesting to know if during its sojourn in this land it had become imbued with the customs of the country and procured its coffin beforehand.—I am, Sir, Yours sincerely,

"ORE ROTUNDO."

PYGMIES IN NEW GUINEA.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The expedition sent by the committee appointed by the British Ornithologists' Union to explore the great snow mountains in Dutch New Guinea has now reached the field of its inquiries; and news has just been received that it has already made a discovery which should prove of remarkable interest to all naturalists and to anthropologists in particular. At an elevation of about 2,000 ft. they have come upon a tribe of pygmy people, the average height of whom is about 3 ft. 6 in., and though at present too definite details have been received, there can be little doubt that they belong to that division of the human race known as the Négritos. The occurrence of Négritos in the Papuan sub-region has in the past been a subject of much discussion, and the view that they did not occur there has been widely accepted by anthropologists. The present discovery will account for the presence of various anomalous races in the remote parts of the Lesser Sunda Islands.

Eighty-three people have only been known to inhabit three widely separated areas—viz., the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal; the northern portion of the Malay Peninsula; where they are known as Semangs; and certain areas in the Philippine Islands, in particular the northern island of Luzon. In all these districts the characteristics of this race are astonishingly uniform, practically no adult over 5 ft. in height being met with, while the women rarely exceed 4 ft. The main features of this marked type of the human race, apart from their small size, is the very dark colour of their skin (approaching, as one observer has remarked, the colour of a newly blackened stove), the extremely broad nose, the breadth being about equal to the height, and the frizzly hair, which grows in isolated "peppercorn" tufts all over the scalp. They are in no sense dwarfs, but convey rather the impression of small but otherwise well-developed men. Slight differences exist as regards the proportion of the limbs as compared with Europeans; the arms being relatively longer, but this feature is not nearly so marked as in the case of the Central African pygmies.

Our knowledge of this curious people shows that in habits they are nomadic, nowhere tilling the ground, but depending for their living entirely on their skill in hunting and fishing. Their chief weapon is the bow, their arrows being generally poisoned with the proportion of "poison" or some other similar vegetable poison in some cases a species of strychnine. They also make use of the spear and an ingenious form of "spring-gun," which is common to numerous other forest tribes. This is formed by notching a flattened bamboo spear at a point, which is fastened to a trigger in such a way that it is released by the passer-by stumbling against an invisible string stretched across a game-track. These spears are really set for game, and do not indicate they are always intended for human beings. In war these spears are removed, the removal being equivalent to the moving of buoys in a mined channel. The wounds inflicted by these hardened bamboo spears are necessarily serious. The mental qualities of the Négritos are extremely undeveloped, none of them being able to express a higher numerical idea than three, but all observers who have met them unite in saying that they are a very lively people, with great ideas as regards the proportion of the limbs as compared with Europeans; the arms being relatively longer, but this feature is not nearly so marked as in the case of the Central African pygmies.

No one who has once seen a Négrito can fail to recognize his characteristics, which are extremely marked; for besides the features already noted, his cranial characters are unmistakable as compared with the Melanesian, the one being long-headed (dolichocephalic), while the other is short-headed (brachycephalic). Another marked difference is their type of house, which is always placed on the ground, and is merely a "lean to" or wind screen, very different from the Papuan huts, which are always raised on piles and frequently communal.

Further details of this very interesting discovery will be eagerly awaited; but the announcement now made is sufficient to show what great additions to our knowledge are likely to result from the work of this important expedition. It is greatly to be hoped that the committee appointed by the British Ornithologists' Union will receive sufficient financial support in their efforts to obtain funds to enable the expedition to complete their investigations in this unknown region of the world. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. C. E. Fagan (treasurer) or to Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant (secretary), at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell-road, S.W.—The Times.

We understand that Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Chief Manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, goes home on leave on the 16th prox., and that Mr. N. J. Stish has been appointed Acting Chief Manager during his absence.

PICTORIAL ADVERTISING IN CHINA.

The following interesting facts concerning pictorial advertising in China are taken from the report of an American Consul:—

I was impressed with the possibilities of pictorial advertising as a means of promoting American trade in China. The Chinese appear to have a fondness, amounting almost to a weakness, for pictures, and for a art especially excites their attention because of its difference to what they are accustomed to. The people have an especial fascination for calendars, and they never throw away a well-illustrated one, but always keep it in a prominent place. In supplying advertising calendars for China some attention should be paid to the special tastes or prejudices of the people. I was told of one American company which had made a serious mistake in having used pictures of a dog in its advertising posters. Dogs in China are mostly distinguished as street scavengers and are not cherished family pets as in the Occident. Pictorial advertising makes it easier for American manufacturers to popularize their trade-marks, and once a certain trade-mark is popularized no article in that particular line will be bought unless it bears that trade-mark.

The Japanese appear to be imitating American methods of pictorial advertising. They are to my American manufacturers, when feasible, to furnish free samples of goods for advertising purposes. For instance, the sale of kerosene oil in China has been tremendously promoted by furnishing free samples of a cheap type of lamp to burn the oil of the company furnishing these samples. The Chinese are apparently not much given to reading about articles of American manufacture, but when they can see, by attractive illustration or by actual samples, the use of such articles, their conversion to using them is comparatively easy.

CHINESE BOYCOTT ON AMERICAN GOODS.

A boycott of American goods which is to extend all over China was the plan formulated at a meeting held on May 29th at the headquarters of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, in San Francisco, and next day cablegrams were to be sent to the merchant societies and organizations throughout the Flowery Kingdom asking their aid and co-operation.

The boycott, says an exchange, is to be undertaken by an organization entitled "The League of Justice," formed at the meeting in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce rooms. While officers were selected, their names are being kept secret until such time as the league is of sufficient strength to warrant general publicity. Over 500 of the representative citizens of Chinatown were present at the meeting, all of whom signed the roll of membership.

The reason for the boycott which is to be attempted and the objects of the league were explained by one of the members, as follows:—

"The Chinese, not only in San Francisco, but throughout the country in general, have felt for some time that they were not being treated with the justice and equality they have a right to expect. The Chinese residents of this country do not consider it a factor in their commercial prosperity, and the formation of such an organization as this League of Justice is necessary for the purpose of obtaining a proper recognition of our rights.

"In this matter of placing the detention sheds at Angel Island we feel that we have been treated most unfairly. If we wish to act as witnesses for any of our compatriots who are forced to lose a whole day in going to the island and returning. Then, on the island we are not granted the courtesy of having a right to expect if only because of our commercial standing in this city.

"We have appealed to Washington and have sent representatives there to plead our case before the United States Government; our representative there promised when on his way through this port from China that he would do all in his power for us, and we have received similar assurances from many officials, both Chinese and American. But nothing has been done for us, and we are tired of being fed on promises. A boycott of American goods in China at the present time would result in a great loss to the commercial interests of the United States, but it is the only way we can show our power and demonstrate that if we are not treated with equality and justice in this country the American merchant can expect no better treatment in ours.

Cablegrams will be sent to-morrow to the commercial organizations of every port in China asking the assistance of a co-operation were forwarded from the sides of a vigorous campaign, was not warranted by the actual needs of the situation. But at the time the people were not in a mood to listen to any advice, however, well-meant, and the Disk passed without a dissentient voice the Armament Bill as asked for by the Government. Scarcely had two years elapsed when the people began to realize the heavy nature of the burdens imposed on them, and an outcry was raised for a reduction of the military expenditure. This resulted in a postponement of the plans for increased armaments that had been projected.

With a partial restoration of the financial credit of the country of late, continues our contemporary, symptoms of the armament fever have again begun to manifest themselves. There is nothing to warrant enlarged armaments at the present moment; nevertheless the parties interested are doing their best for the consumption of the scheme, which it is not at all improbable will be carried through unless the people take a determined stand against it. This is, of necessity, for a stronger Army and Navy is not based on an accurate estimate of the national defences, but on a comparison with the strength of certain Powers with whom there is a remote possibility of Japan coming into conflict. The existing strength of the Japanese Army would be sufficient against a possible conflict with Russia in the Far East. Similarly, Japan's Navy is strong enough to present for defence of the country, and there is no need for a further extension, unless it be assumed that by some unforeseen turn of events Japan and England will be forced into a struggle for naval supremacy in the Pacific. Of course, nobody can tell what change the future has in store in Far Eastern politics, but if Japanese statesmen think that Japan's position in the world cannot be maintained except by a show of military strength their knowledge of statecraft must be called in question. The Tokyo Journal is fully convinced that for the present at least there is absolutely no necessity for the expansion of either the Army or the Navy, despite some plausible reasons advanced.—Japan Chronicle.

MAROONED THREE MONTHS.

LIFE ON A LONELY ISLAND.

Amongst the passengers on the Howard, Smith Company's steamer *Cornwall*, which arrived at Brisbane from Townsville, en route for the South recently, were Captain M. Phail and Messrs. Dobson (mate) and Shapland (engineer) of the schooner *Malekula*, which was wrecked on Brampton Reef in January last.

In the course of a chat with a representative, the mate of the wrecked ship explained that trouble began on the night of January 9th while the *Malekula* was on her way from the Solomon Islands to Sydney. The vessel suddenly struck bottom, and it was found she was immovable. The stores were removed in the ship's two boats to Brampton Island and a large shelter was erected by means of the ship's sails. The party consisted of 20, three whites and 17 natives. The island was a very small one, and was barren, except for stubby bushes. The time was passed by the white men in sleeping, reading, card playing, and shooting. Sharks came very close, and even allowed themselves to be washed on to the beach in search of the refuse thrown to them, and they often presented excellent shots. Birds were very numerous also, there being many species of them, and some monstrous turtles were secured. The white men read all that could be found on the wreck, and after reading everything once, read the books all over again, and then they read them a third time. All day the men remained in the shelter of the tent to escape the terrible heat, but at night they gathered round a small round island. Rain fell at intervals, which were frequent enough to stave off the fear of thirst. They caught as much of the water as possible, but were only able to secure sufficient for drinking purposes.

At last the marooned party did sight a passing steamer. On February 28th, smoke was seen on the horizon, coming from a vessel bound south, making, apparently, towards the island. Great excitement immediately seized the whole party, black and white alike. A fire was lit in the hope that the smoke would attract attention, and meanwhile the natives yelled and waved like maniacs. But despite all their efforts the steamer passed on out of sight, apparently without their having been noticed. At length, unable to bear the strain longer the white men decided to sail for the Queensland coast, and preparations were made accordingly. Both the boats had been stove in by the buffeting breakers, and so one boat was broken to repair the other. After they had been three months and two days on the island, the trio started off in the repaired boat, which was an open one, with a long, low, flat hull, and with their own hands they had made it last at least 30 days. Very strong S. E. winds prevailed almost continually, sometimes increasing to a gale. The boat leaked badly, and they were repeatedly shipping seas. As a result, the three were kept constantly bailing. When they were inside the barrier they shipped a big sea which half filled the boat, and almost swamped her. Besides this, they had to contend with great heat during the day, and cold at night, and they were at all times cramped. At one time the weather was so bad that the party had to anchor for about 19 hours. Nevertheless, despite the elements, the 730 miles between Brampton Island and Lucinda Point was covered in seven days, which seemed interminable to the courageous party.

The first landing place was Palm Island, and here they camped for a few hours, afterwards proceeding to Lucinda, and thence to Ingham. Asked what the life was like on the island during the trip, Mr. Dobson said that on looking back, he could not recall how they had passed it. They couldn't sleep; he was sure that he did not have 12 hours sleep during the whole seven days. They just hoped, and discussed their chances of success, and bailed the water out.

With regard to the native crew, who were left on the island, Mr. Dobson said that the steamer *Utopia*, which left Sydney for the Solomon Islands on April 30th, would pick them up, reaching them probably about May 5th.

JAPANESE NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPANSION.

OPPOSITION BY A JAPANESE.

The *Toyko Keizai* characterises the armament expansion fever as a chronic disease in the Japanese political world. The fever is subject to fluctuations, continues the journal, and when it is at high pitch all the country joins in the movement for bloated armaments, paying no heed to the financial power of the empire. The armament fever is the disease which has gripped the Japanese people, and the people have to groan under the excessive burdens caused by the reckless expansion of armaments. The most objectionable part of the business is that the periodical outbreak of the armament fever is not caused by real necessity for the defence of the country, but is started by interested parties who refuse to think of anything but a stronger army and navy. The expansion approved after the conclusion of the late war, while the people were intoxicated from the sides of a victorious campaign, was not warranted by the actual needs of the situation. But at the time the people were not in a mood to listen to any advice, however, well-meant, and the Disk passed without a dissentient voice the Armament Bill as asked for by the Government. Scarcely had two years elapsed when the people began to realize the heavy nature of the burdens imposed on them, and an outcry was raised for a reduction of the military expenditure. This resulted in a postponement of the plans for increased armaments that had been projected.

With a partial restoration of the financial credit of the country of late, continues our contemporary, symptoms of the armament fever have again begun to manifest themselves. There is nothing to warrant enlarged armaments at the present moment; nevertheless the parties interested are doing their best for the consumption of the scheme, which it is not at all improbable will be carried through unless the people take a determined stand against it. This is, of necessity, for a stronger Army and Navy is not based on an accurate estimate of the national defences, but on a comparison with the strength of certain Powers with whom there is a remote possibility of Japan coming into conflict. The existing strength of the Japanese Army would be sufficient against a possible conflict with Russia in the Far East. Similarly, Japan's Navy is strong enough to present for defence of the country, and there is no need for a further extension, unless it be assumed that by some unforeseen turn of events Japan and England will be forced into a struggle for naval supremacy in the Pacific. Of course, nobody can tell what change the future has in store in Far Eastern politics, but if Japanese statesmen think that Japan's position in the world cannot be maintained except by a show of military strength their knowledge of statecraft must be called in question. The Tokyo Journal is fully convinced that for the present at least there is absolutely no necessity for the expansion of either the Army or the Navy, despite some plausible reasons advanced.—Japan Chronicle.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SMALL BUT AMBITIOUS.

The proclamation of Montenegro as a kingdom will take place on August 1.

LEAVING CARDS AT CHURCH.

The lady mentioned by Father Bernard Vaughan, who instead of going to church sent her card, by way of doing the polite thing, must be related to a society leader referred to in the Reverend Frederick Arnold's Reminiscences. Mr. Arnold confesses that in his youth he was prone to preach too long, and on one occasion a West-End church delivered a sermon which lasted well over an hour. "There was a fashionable countess there that morning, and she quitted the church, leaving a civil message with the handle to the effect that it was all very interesting, but that she was sorry that owing to an important engagement she could not stay any longer."

OPTUM IN THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST.

The consumption of opium is rapidly increasing in the Russian Far East, not only among the Chinese inhabitants, but among the Russian population, and the authorities are becoming seriously alarmed at the outlook. Vladivostok is now full of special opium dens and small vendors of the drug, which is sold without any restrictions. The Government have decided to take up the matter in earnest, for the consumption of opium has now reached a point at which its danger has become apparent to all; and in all probability legislation will be brought forward at an early date with a view to restricting, and even entirely prohibiting, the importation of opium within the Russian frontier.

A READY WIT.

The post of Public Orator at Oxford has been held by many eminent men and by one eccentric character—the Rev. William Crooke—about whom quaint legends still linger. Crooke combined the office with a small Whitefriars benedictine, from which he used to trudge on foot to Oxford. Being dressed in grey leather breeches, and similar undervalued attire, he was occasionally mistaken for a tramp on these marches, and given money by passing philanthropists. Crooke coolly pocketed the coin, together with the unintentional affront. This unconventional divine was a fine Latin scholar, and had a ready wit. As a how he proposed to provide for his people family out of his scanty stipend, he replied, "God 'seedeth the young ravens,' and so He will young Crookes."

THE HEIR ON TRAMP.

After a three-days' search, the *Meri* says Mrs. and Mr. Edwin Gould discovered in a ragged, dirty, collarless lad on a bench in the police station at New Britain, Connecticut, their sixteen-year-old son, who ran away from school. The boy, who will one day inherit a large share of the \$25,000,000 left by the late Mr. Jay Gould, arrived at the police station at three o'clock in the morning, and asked for assistance, after having tramped over seventy miles and slept for three nights in outshouses, farm stables, and common lodging-houses. He was starving, and when, footsore and bedraggled, he crept to the police station and announced "I am Edwin Gould, a grandson of Jay Gould," the sergeant in charge suppressed an inclination to laugh, and ordered food to be given to the wanderer.

PICTURESQUE BUT PATHETIC.

There is a picturesque and pathetic about our Jerusalem correspondent's description of the visit of Prince Eitel Friedrich (the second son of the Kaiser) to the Holy City (says the *Jewish Chronicle*), which will appeal with great force to the Jewish heart. Prince Eitel had gone to Jerusalem to dedicate the new German Hospital and Sanatorium on the Mount of Olives. The Jewish population of the city form more than half the total number of inhabitants. But they and their institutions were forgotten during the pomp and ceremony of the holy visit. The grand procession of Catholics used its way up the sides of Mount Zion, chanting, as they went, "Rejoice, O daughter of Zion," but the daughters of Zion had been hustled to the back of the crowd, where they stood "striving in poverty and neglect."

CURING DRUNKENNESS.

A Bill for the treatment of drunkards has been passed by the Legislature of New York State. It confers upon the municipal authorities of New York City power to appoint a Board of Inebriety consisting of seven members, of whom two shall be physicians. The Board must establish a home for inebriates and an industrial colony for inebriates, in addition to opening offices in every borough of Greater New York. These offices must never be closed. Their functions are to keep a record of every arrest for drunkenness, and to make arrests twice each month for inebriates. The Board must also have power to consider applications from friends and relatives of habitual drunkards, with a view to placing them in a home for the treatment of inebriety.

A DEBATED CLAIM.

Is Macadam the inventor of the method of road-making which bears his name? Scarcely, we believe, discover of the circulation of the blood before Harvey was born, and thought nothing of it, simply using his discovery as an illustration in some religious polemic. A French writer, without denying the distinction of Macadam, claims that he only popularized the ideas of Tresaguet, an engineer who came from a family of engineers. In 1785 he was actively employed in Paris, but ill-health overtook him, and during the Commune of Paris he had fallen on evil days. The method of the two engineers, Tresaguet and Macadam, was almost identical, says that Macadam dispensed with Tresaguet's foundation. Without expressing any view as to the merit of the claim now set up on behalf of the Frenchman, it is interesting to note that even elementary French dictionaries contain the words "Macadam," meaning road metal; "macadamisation," and "macadamiser."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Candia* arrived at Penang on the 27th instant, at 6 a.m. The P.M. str. *Siberia* left San Francisco on the 23rd instant for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan and Manila, and is due to arrive here on the 29th prox.

The C.P. & S. Co.'s str. *Empress of China* arrived at Shanghai at 1.30 a.m. on the 23rd instant, and left again at 10 p.m. same day for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on the 30th instant.

The O.S.K. str. *Chicago Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 25th instant, and is expected here on or about the 2nd August.

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is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.

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No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai.

THE RUBBER SITUATION.

The situation in rubber circles continues to excite an enormous amount of interest, although speculation in rubber shares has been more or less subdued because of the pessimism indulged in in certain quarters, where the facts, as understood by those in intimate touch with the article, are ignored or misunderstood. Since the sound speculative element was wiped out of the share market, and quite a multitude of the most-dreaded "special" speculators have been satisfactorily disposed of—thanks to investors taking up shares owing to their faith in the future—legitimate business has been proceeding on a fair scale considering the slackness which characterised many classes of securities recently. Several of the more popular shares crept up to a level not far below the extreme touched during the boom of the evidences of a none too plentiful supply of stock, although the less popular shares have attracted little attention or interest. It is certainly the case that for the moment there is much more discrimination in picking up shares, and while most of the buying orders placed on the market are subject to limits in anticipation of fluctuating and unsettled times until the progress of the trade demand for rubber can be gauged more accurately. Enquiries made in various quarters tend to show that during the recent recovery in shares many limits were left unopened, which may be regarded as an indication that the market is not yet so little probability of a serious collapse. Nevertheless, a cautious policy is generally being observed, which is not to be wondered at in view of the sensitive nature of the market, which must be largely ascribed to the somewhat curious position of affairs at the rubber auctions held this week.

Fears of another deadlock already agitated the share market on Monday, but the disturbing reports circulated as to the progress of the sales failed to bring about much selling. Judging from the lack of demand and the relatively few bids made at the outset, and the prices subsequently paid for the better grades of crepe plantation rubber, which made up to 10s. 5d. a pound, it would seem that concerted efforts are still being made to get the market down—a policy for which buyers can hardly be blamed. Against this, however, there seems no inducement for holders or brokers to force sales without reserve in face of what appears to be a healthy statistical position. Were stocks much in excess of actual market requirements, the case would doubtless be different. At it was, most of the rubber offered at the sales was sold at tolerably satisfactory prices, which, however, marked a loss of 6d. to 1s. compared with the previous auctions. The first smoked sheets, which usually command the highest prices, such as Vallambrosa and Highlands, were, however, withdrawn. Generally the results attained were not much under expectations. Holders are generally of opinion that the demand will not be so scanty as late assume more importance; hence the strong inclination to hold back parcels where what are regarded as market values are not obtainable. All the same, there is considerable uncertainty as to how far big consumers may be able to keep matters going by drawing on their reserve supplies, but the fact that prices have now already sunk by 2s. 6d. to 3s. a pound from the second figures paid, and that the contributions from the main sources of supply (Brazil), upon which the United States consumers are largely dependent to cover their needs, may do something to restore buying power in Europe, barring any unforeseen complications in the manufacturing trades.

The falling off in the Brazilian receipts to which attention has been directed already in previous articles has proceeded further, and for the first half of May the reduction, as compared with last year, is quite marked, while compared with May 1908, it is very striking. The figures for the first half of May this year were about 1,000 tons, but in the whole of last May they were 2,340 tons, and in the whole of May, 1908, they totalled 3,210 tons. Taking the crop seasons to the latest date available, the returns figure out as follows:—

	Tons.
July 1, 1909, to May 18, 1910	36,870
July 1, 1909, to April 30, 1910	35,780
July 1, 1908, to May 31, 1909	36,520
July 1, 1908, to April 30, 1909	34,180
July 1, 1907, to May 31, 1908	34,990
July 1, 1907, to April 30, 1908	31,780

It is clearly apparent that the very high prices of rubber ruling for many months have done very little for stimulating production in the Amazon Valley, and indeed present indications point to the total collapse for the crop year July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910, showing an actual diminution compared with the previous year, though against this must necessarily be set the increased yield which is being obtained from countries other than Brazil. In this connection, of course, the Federated Malay States are of prime importance, and it may be pointed out that, provided prospects estimates are fulfilled, Malaya will furnish the world this year with about 5,500 tons, in 1911 with 10,000 tons, in 1912 with 16,000 tons, in 1913 with 21,000 tons, and in 1914 with 30,000 tons. Exactly how these prospects estimates will figure out in practice there is no means of gauging; but, allowing for disappointments in one direction and better results than estimated in another, they may be somewhere about the figures given. Even at the best it will be seen they leave Brazil far from a place as a producer.

Some discussion has been taking place over the political tension which exists between Ecuador and Peru in connection with the so-called area dispute, the territory concerned being rich in rubber trees, and it is held that should the trouble result in war, a restriction of the rubber collecting industry over a very wide area would become inevitable. It would almost appear, however, that it is straining inferences to anticipate any serious injury to such an occupation from war between the countries named, for hostilities would in the very nature of things be restricted to the large centres of population, and the area impracticable for military operations, if only by reason of their inaccessibility, and which are at the same time the rubber-producing areas, could hardly become a zone of conflict, while the withdrawal of labour to swell the ranks of the troops would be a very difficult thing to enforce. Sentimentally, there might be a temporary stiffening of prices by any serious falling off in supplies of rubber from this cause, but at all events, not very likely, even should the worst happen. Meanwhile, it is said that the Brazilian Government is considering a very big scheme for encouraging the rubber industry within its borders, this being no less than the giving free to planters of a million rubber trees, with land grants, and exemption from taxes and export duties on consideration that the Federal Government participates in the profits of the enterprise. The scheme is a somewhat ambitious one, and at all events is of too nebulous a character to deserve more than passing comment. There is one piece of Brazilian news, however, of more direct importance, and this is that the Government of the State of Para has issued regulations fixing the tapping age of the trees and the height at which the incision shall be made. This regulation, it may be taken for granted, will not tend to increase the output of latex, but at the same time it is not easy to grasp how such legislation can be made effective, considering the conditions under which the tapping is carried on, and the immense areas of tropical forest land to be covered. Probably the regulations will prove to be nothing more than a pious expression of what the authorities regard as being good practice.

Labour conditions are still a matter of vital interest in the Malay States and Ceylon, and these apprehensions of a shortage being met with are very widespread. The Labour Commissioner of Ceylon, in his annual report, is inclined to be somewhat pessimistic, pointing out, as he does, that about 12,000 fewer coolies passed through the recruiting agencies during 1909 than in 1908, and suggests an amelioration in the labour conditions as being necessary. He states that it is essential that free passages should be granted, and that rice should be sold to the coolies at a uniform and fixed price, and the suggestions are not welcomed by the various planters' associations, who shrink from taking any action calculated to raise working costs. At the same time, in view of the fact that large areas of rubber will be coming into bearing during the next few years, it is recognised that the matter of securing an adequate supply of labour is urgent. It is admitted that even at present the demand for labour is far greater than the supply, and that unless "something is done" there will be trouble. Ceylon, in face of this contingency, therefore turns to India and Tamil labour, as the Federated Malay States are turning to China and the Chinese.

A useful move has been set afoot by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, which has circulated the planters with the object of compiling reliable statistics of the rubber industry. Planters are asked to furnish statistics of all trees on their estates, together with their ages—under one year, one to two years, two to three years, three to four years, four to five years, and so on. When the trees are interplanted with any other crops, additional details of such are requested, together with the estimated output of Para and other kinds of rubber for 1910. Whether the planters will fall in with the suggestions is regarded locally as rather doubtful, but unquestionably the details, if reasonably complete, would be valuable.—Standard.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 27th at 1.30 p.m.—Observations received from Aparri indicate that a small depression passed North of that station, moving Westwards this morning.

On the 28th at 1.50 a.m.—The barometer has risen a little in Luzon, and fallen slightly to moderately on the S. coast of China.

The depression, which is apparently of no great intensity at present, is probably situated to the South of Pratas Shoal, and moving towards W. or W.N.W.

Pressure is still low over E. Manchuria. It has increased moderately over N. China, and remains high over the Pacific in the neighbourhood of the Bonins.

Unsettled weather may be expected in the Formosa Channel and over the N. part of the China Sea.

Black South Cone and Drum hoisted.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (*) E. winds, Force 3 to 4, fresh.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooche. Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.
(*) N.E. winds, probably freshening; fair to equally with rain.

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Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [629]

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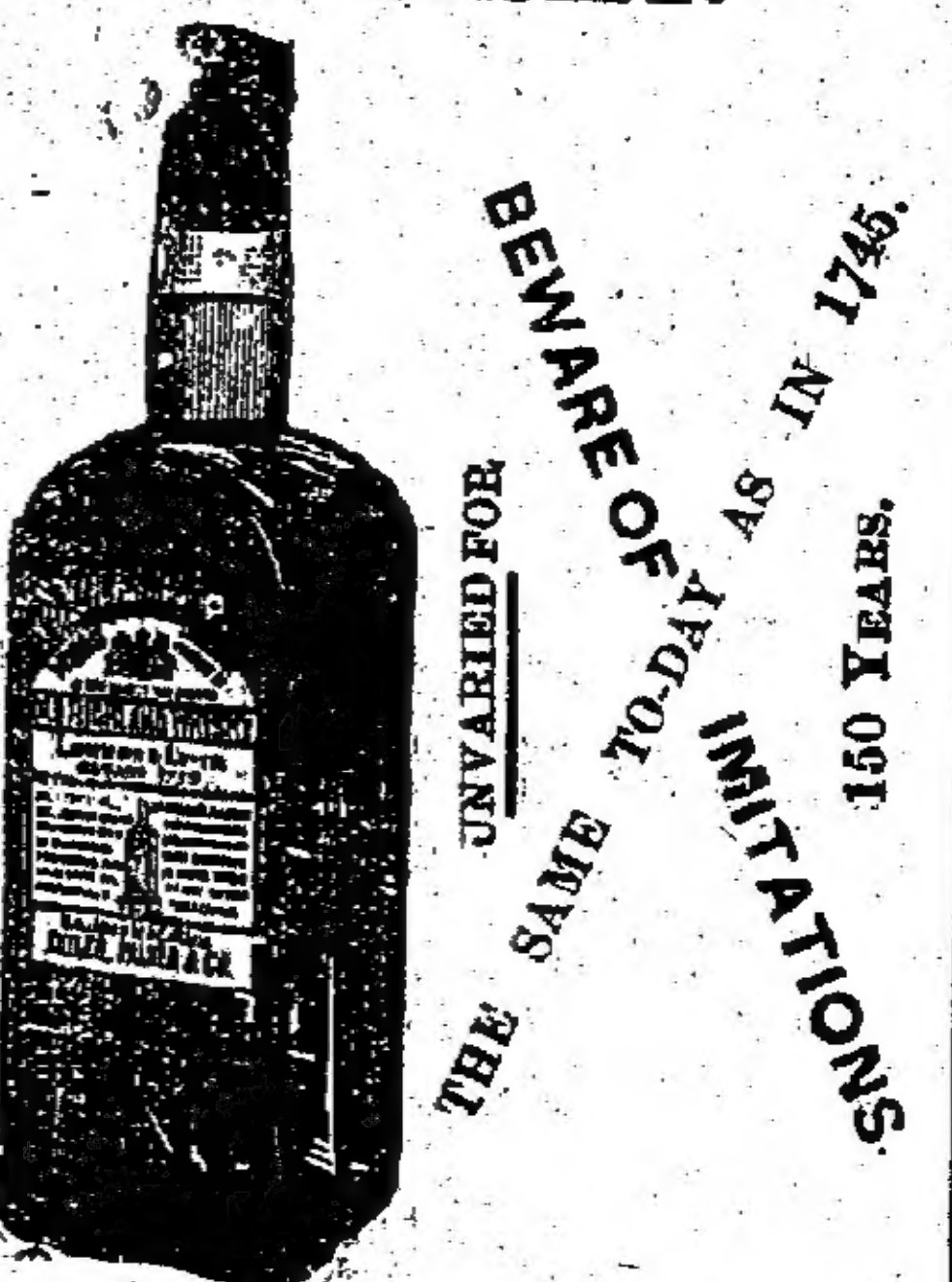
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Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [574]

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

ALINE WORMANN, British str., 1,449, J. D.

Martin, 7th June—Saigon 2nd June, Rios

and General—C. J. Matlock, 25th

June—Saigon 16th June, Sugar—Jardine,

Matheson & Co.

ANHUI, British str., 1,350, J. B. Harris, 13th

June—Shanghai 9th June, General—

Butterfield & Swire.

CATHERINE APCAR, British str., 1,750, G. P.

Hudson, 23rd June—Calcutta and Straits

7th June, General—David Sassoon & Co.

CHOSHUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,301, T. Sura-

ga, 25th June—Singapore 25th June, General

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHOWFA, German str., 1,055, F. Schmitz, 14th

June—Bangkok 6th and Hiohoo 13th,

June, Rios—Norddeutscher Lloyd.

CHOWTAI, German str., 1,115, Mollerann,

25th June—Bangkok 17th June, Rios—

Butterfield & Swire.

CLARA JENSEN, Ger. str., 1,130, J. Bendixen,

24th June—Saigon 22nd June, Rios—

Johansen & Co.

DERWENT, British str., 1,552, J. Jenkins, 20th

June—Saigon 17th June, Rios—Man Fat

& Co.

ERZ FRANZ FERDINAND, Austrian str., 5,843,

20th June—Shanghai 21st June, General—

Sander, Visler & Co.

ESDALE, British str., 1,946, H. Adam, 26th

June—Aden 31st May, Salt—Order.

FITZPATRICK, British str., 2,838, R. E. Hut-

chinson, 20

9 P.M.—New No. 1 Bandmann Opera Co. at Theatre Royal.—"The Dollar Princess."

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Monday, 4th July.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of Hongkong Ice Co., at Noon.
Wednesday, 6th July.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Colonial Secretary's Office, 2:15 P.M.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
CHONGSHING, British str., 1,256, Liddell, 28th June.—Tientsin 22nd June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHONGSHING, British str., 2,275, J. Rafferty, 28th June.—London via Singapore 22nd June, General—Sheehan, Thomas & Co.
HAINAN, British str., 436, A. M. Stewart, 28th June.—Swatow 27th June, General—Douglas LaPraik & Co.
MEIKONG, Chinese str., 1,339, J. McArthur, 28th June.—Shanghai 25th June, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
NANSAN, British str., 2,591, P. M. B. Lake, 28th June.—Calcutta 12th, Penang and Singapore 22nd June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PITSANULOK, German str., 1,267, D. Reimers, 27th June.—Bangkok 21st June, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.
SUIKANG, British str., 1,760, M. Picknell, 27th June.—Chingwangtao 20th June, Coal—C. E. & M. Co.
TAMU MARU, Japanese str., 7,265, Ernest Bent, 28th June.—San Francisco 31st May, May, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
TOSHIKAWA MARU, Japanese str., 4,128, N. Iwaki, 27th June.—Hankow 22nd June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
28th June.
Chong, German str., for Swatow.
Chong, German str., for Swatow.
Hongkong, French str., for Hongkong.
Hainan, British str., for Swatow.
Kwangang, British str., for Shanghai.
Pansan, Japanese str., for Keelung.
Sungking, British str., for Cuba.
Tungang, British str., for Shanghai.
Tungang, Dutch str., for Moji.

DEPARTURES.

28th June.
ARCADIA, German str., for Straits.
BANGKOK, German str., for Bangkok.
FUKU MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.
HAINAN, British str., for Swatow.
HELEN, German str., for Swatow.
KASHING, British str., for Shanghai.
K. WILLIAM, British str., for Swatow.
MACHONG, British str., for Shanghai.
MACHONG, German str., for Hainan.
ONTO MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.
PERSEUS, British str., for Singapore.
PIRANANG, German str., for Bangkok.
QUINTA, German str., for Saigon.
SEKOWEN, British str., for Canton.
TANING, British str., for Manila.
TINTANG, German str., for Bangkok.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Hainan* reports: Calm clear weather throughout and smooth sea.
The British str. *Nansan* reports: Light southerly winds, smooth sea, cloudy to fine weather.
The British str. *Chong* reports: Variable to light and moderate N.E. winds, sea smooth, weather fine.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

June 28th.
Kowloon Dock.—*Clara*, *Sario*, *Bandier*, *Chong*, *Huangho*, *H.M.S. Whiting*, *Clam*, *Rob. Leabody*, *Chong*, *Zefiro*, *Valden*.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—*Marie*, *Hsing Shin*, *Verfeld*.
TAIKOO DOCK.—*Kwong Yuen*, *Union*, *Matsu*, *Shaoi*, *Hypocastus*, *Mongolia*.

STAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.
June 3rd.—*Brasmar*, *Machon*, *Silesia*, *Sogo*, *Maru*, *Inverie*, *Java*, *Th*—*Benarich*, *Furee*, *10th*—*Antenor*, *Atsuta*, *Maru*, *Canito*, *East*, *Simons*, *Kasuga*, *14th*—*Cornwallshire*, *Scandia*, *Sogo*, *Sono*, *Thesus*, *Alena*, *17th*—*Bravo*, *Atsuta*, *Nogorod*, *Noro*, *Sanda*, *Telmon*, *21st*—*Indalusia*, *Benedict*, *Glen*, *sur*, *Kanagawa*, *Maru*, *Delayed* through navigation: *Lennor*, *St. Patrick*, *24th*—*Bel*, *garia*, *Derling*, *Hirano*, *Maru*, *Hitchi*, *Maru*, *Aleis*, *Pak Ling*, *Polynesian*, *Stentor*, *Amiral*, *Hamsin*.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

June 24th.—*Ambria*, *Australien*, *Bavlov*.

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Hongkong, 29th June, 1910. [70]

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Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from Hongkong for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1910, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's "MAGNOLIA," 10,512 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "GARDENIA," due in London on the 21st August, 1910.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1910. [1]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections comprising from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHALLA	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
LONDON, &c., via usual ports of CALL.	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 9th July, at Noon
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SIFONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 22nd July.
COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS.	NIPPON	Dan. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	First half of July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ARABIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd July.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About middle of Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th Aug.
MARSEILLES, &c., via Ports of CALL.	ARMAND BEHIC	Fre. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 5th July, at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ACTI MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	A. E. Mosses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th July, at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	WESTHALLA	Jap. str.	—	M. Hagino	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 9th July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Malchow	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th July, at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KASA MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. Randermann	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Aug., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MEIKLENSBURG	Ger. str.	k. w.	B. Cobi	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 8th Aug.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KUMERIC	Ger. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	E. F. FERDINAND	Aus. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	AM. str.	—	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 4th July, at 5 P.M.
BOSTON & NEW YORK.	WYNERIC	Am. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 16th July, at 6 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 16th Aug., at Noon
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	G. B. McGill	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 5th July.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA, &c.	KUMERIC	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 19th July.
VANCOUVER (DIRECT).	KUMERIC	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th Aug., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	IKAWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th Aug., at Noon.
TACOMA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	PENAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Ogata	OTO KISEN KAISHA	On 8th July, at Noon.
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, &c., via JAPAN PORTS, &c.	KIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th July, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA.	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	T. Sakino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Aug., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA.	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	C. W. Eddy	MELBOURNE & Co.	On 15th July, at D'light
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA.	NIXON MARU	Ger. str.	—	H. Raab	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th July, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA.	COBLENZ	Ger. str.	—	Wm. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th July, at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	NISSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Bouman	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 3rd July, at D'light
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	TIMAHU	Dut. str.	—	V. Macdonald-Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at Noon
JAPAN.	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
TIENSIN VIA SWATOW & CHEFOO.	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Barthling	MELBOURNE & Co.	About 29th inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.	ANUT	Brit. str.	—	T. Suruga	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	LUETZOW	Ger. str.	—	M. B. Lake	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 1st July, at Noon
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	CHOSUN MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Thompson, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd July, at Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI.	NANSAN	Brit. str.	k. w.	J. Davies	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd July, at D'light
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	MEIKLENSBURG	Ger. str.	—	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 4th July, P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	JAYA	Brit. str.	1 m.	N. Nielsen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 7th July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	FOKOW	Fre. str.	—	G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 13th July.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	ERNEST SIMONS	Jap. str.	—	W. B. Hickey	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 14th July.
SHANGHAI, TAKU, NAGASAKI, MOJI, &c.	DEHRI	Brit. str.	—	V. Dehri	MELBOURNE & Co.	End of July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CANDIA	Brit. str.	k. w.	A. Pander	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	OTO KISEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.	INDIAN	Dan. str.	—	H. Murayama	OTO KISEN KAISHA	On 6th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.	TELAWONG	Dut. str.	1 m.	M. Hishida	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd July, at 10 A.M.
NINGPO, WELHALWEI, CHEFOO & NEWCAIRAGE.	PAOTING	Brit. str.	—	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
AMING VIA SWATOW & AMOY.	JOHNN MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 1st July, at 10 A.M.
TAMUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY.	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 5th July, at 10 A.M.
AMOY, CEBU & ILOILO.	KAYONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 8th July, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW.	HAINAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	KATYANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 1st July, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	HAINAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th July, at Noon
SAIGON.	YUNGANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 16th July, at Noon
MANILA.	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, P.M.
MANILA.	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	Y. Nomura	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th July, at Noon
MANILA.	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	G. F. Hudson	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd July, at Noon
BOHAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.	TOGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th July, at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.	FOKANG	Brit. str.	—	Zwart	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.	CATHERINE APCAR	Brit. str.	1 m.			
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA.	SEANTUNG	Dut. str.	—			
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TOJANMAR	Dut. str.	—			

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"LUETZOW" Capt. W. BARTHING	About 29th June.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"YORCK" Capt. J. RANDERMANN	Thursday, 30th June, at 10 A.M.
MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"COBLENZ" Capt. H. RANGENIE	Saturday, 16th July, at D'light.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MEICHERS & Co., GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.
Hongkong 22nd June, 1910. [5]

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE
via
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or About.
KUMERIC	6,232	G. B. McGill	5th July.
AYMERIC	4,363	J. Boyd	26th July.
SUVERIC	6,232	F. S. Cowley	23rd August.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1910. [8]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ERNEST SIMONS" Capt. Girard	On 4th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"ARMAND BEHIC" Capt. Gimonnet	On 5th July, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"POLYNESIEN" Capt. Broc	On 18th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"TONKIN" Capt. Charbonnel	On 19th July, 1 P.M.

Transshipping on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interceptors meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles. For Further Particulars, apply to—
P. THOMAS, AGENT, Queen's Building. 2
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1910.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE. "EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 2 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From St. John, N.B.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" SAT, 16th July	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND" FRI, 12th Aug.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" SAT, 5th Aug.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 2nd Sept.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, 16th Aug.	"EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" FRI, 23rd Sept.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" SAT, 27th Aug.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 14th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" SAT, 18th Sept.	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND" FRI, 4th Nov.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" SAT, 8th Oct.	

"Emperess" "Monteagle" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 6 P.M. at 12 Noon.
THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the Inland Sea of Japan) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at St. JOHN or QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.
The "EMPERESS" steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class (via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York) £71 10s. Intermediate (on Steamers) £43 " " £45.
and 1st Class Railway " " £43 " " £45.
First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Foller Street and Fraya, opposite Blake Pier.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR TRIESTE (Direct), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID. (Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRITISH, to FRENCH GULF, Red Sea, BLACK SEA, LEBANON, VENICE, and ADELPHI Ports).

THE Company's Steamship
"E. FRANZ FERDINAND," Captain Cobi, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 29th June, at 4 P.M. This Steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers, electric light, electric fan in all cabins, and carries a doctor and stewards. For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SANDER, WELER & Co., Agents, Princess Buildings, Hongkong, 27th June, 1910. [3]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

"INDRABAHMA," On 4th July, 5 P.M. For freight and further information apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, 28th June, 1910. [740]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

FOR VANCOUVER.

THE Steamship
"KUMERIC," From Hongkong, ON TUESDAY, THE 5th JULY, FOR VANCOUVER DIRECT.

To be followed by
AYMERIC ... 26th July.
OCEANO ... 27th Sept.
KUMERIC ... 20th Oct.
Bills of Lading issued to Victoria, Vancouver and Overland Points in Canada, the United States and to the West Indies.
For further information regarding rates of freight, etc., apply to
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. Hongkong.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1910. [769]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK. (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship
"WYNERIC" will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, 1910. For Freight apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, 21st June, 1910. [764]

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s



HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TOP FLOOR. TELEPHONE 960.

IMPORT SAMPLE
SHOWROOMSOF BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, DUTCH AND AUSTRIAN
PIECE GOODS AND SUNDRIES.

43-11

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
Route to EUROPE.The *Lucerne*, with the German mail of the 1st inst., left Singapore on Saturday, the 25th
inst., and may be expected here to-day.
The *Ernest Simon*, with the French mail of the 3rd inst., left Singapore on Sunday, the
26th inst., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 4th prox., at daylight.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hainan	Hainan	Wednesday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Swatow	Wednesday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Keelung, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Keelung	Wednesday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Macao	Wednesday, 29th, 1.15 P.M.
Ningpo, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Newchwang	Ningpo	Wednesday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay	Singapore	Wednesday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Saigon	Saigon	Wednesday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Formosa	Formosa	Wednesday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Shanghai	Wednesday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Haiphong	Wednesday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Swatow	Thursday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin

Singapore, Penang and Colombo

Macao

Shanghai

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

Shanghai, Kobe and Moji

Macao

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta

Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe,

Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama,

HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Macao

Amoy, Cebu and Iloilo

Swatow, Chefoo and Fientsin

Shanghai

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Swatow

Moji, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

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CONSTANT GROWTH

Signifies

CONSTANT MERIT

"The Garrick"

Tobacco and Cigarettes

Hold the Confidence of their Smokers.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. LD.



SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 28th, 1910.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$945, sales
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	27	26	\$76, buyers
Bank of Communications, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$9, sellers
China Bank, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$10	\$10, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$11, sellers
China Insurance, Limited	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$8, sellers
China Mortgage, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$8, sellers
China Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 122
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$19	\$10	\$6, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 62
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spinning Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 70
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 240
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$74	\$6	\$19
DOCK AND WHARVES.—				
Hongkong & Wharves Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$57, sellers
Hongkong & Wharves Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$57, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	\$63	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 78
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 118
Leewick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$7, sal. & sel.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$25
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$107, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$83, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$160, sellers
INSURANCE.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$177, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$114, sellers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$85.33	\$25	\$57, sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$50
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 110
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$80, sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$203
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$100, sales
Hampshire Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$8, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$35, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 109
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$39, sal. & sel.
Mining.—				
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fra. 250	all	\$625
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$7, sales
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$143
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$150, buyers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$26, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	\$50	\$50, sellers
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$51, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$15	\$15	\$32, sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	66 (L'don
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	\$1	\$6.10
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$104, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$243, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$14, sellers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	12,000	\$10	all	\$10, sellers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$64, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	4,000	\$10	\$10	\$113, sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$10	\$300
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	\$10	\$8, sellers
RUBBERS.—				
Singapore and Johore	—	—	—	\$19 (Str.
Belgooland	—	—	—	\$20 (Str.)
Pegohs	—	—	—	\$43 (Str.)
Allagars	—	—	—	7/
Anglo-Malaya	—	—	—	28/6
Castellfields, fully paid	—	—	—	128/6
Highlands and Lowlands	—	—	—	136/
Kamunings	—	—	—	8/ prem.
Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	90/
Ledbury's	—	—	—	61/6
Sayaga	—	—	—	—
Shelfords	—	—	—	—
Sungei-Kapars	—	—	—	—
United Serdangs	—	—	—	132/6
Bukit Kajangs	—	—	—	80/
Eastern and International	—	—	—	32/6 prem.
London Ventures	—	—	—	6/6
Samatra Paras	—	—	—	7/6
Merlemons	—	—	—	110/
Bata Tigas	—	—	—	—

Loans	Amount	Value	Interest	Quotation
Chinese Imperial 1895	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	For

VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

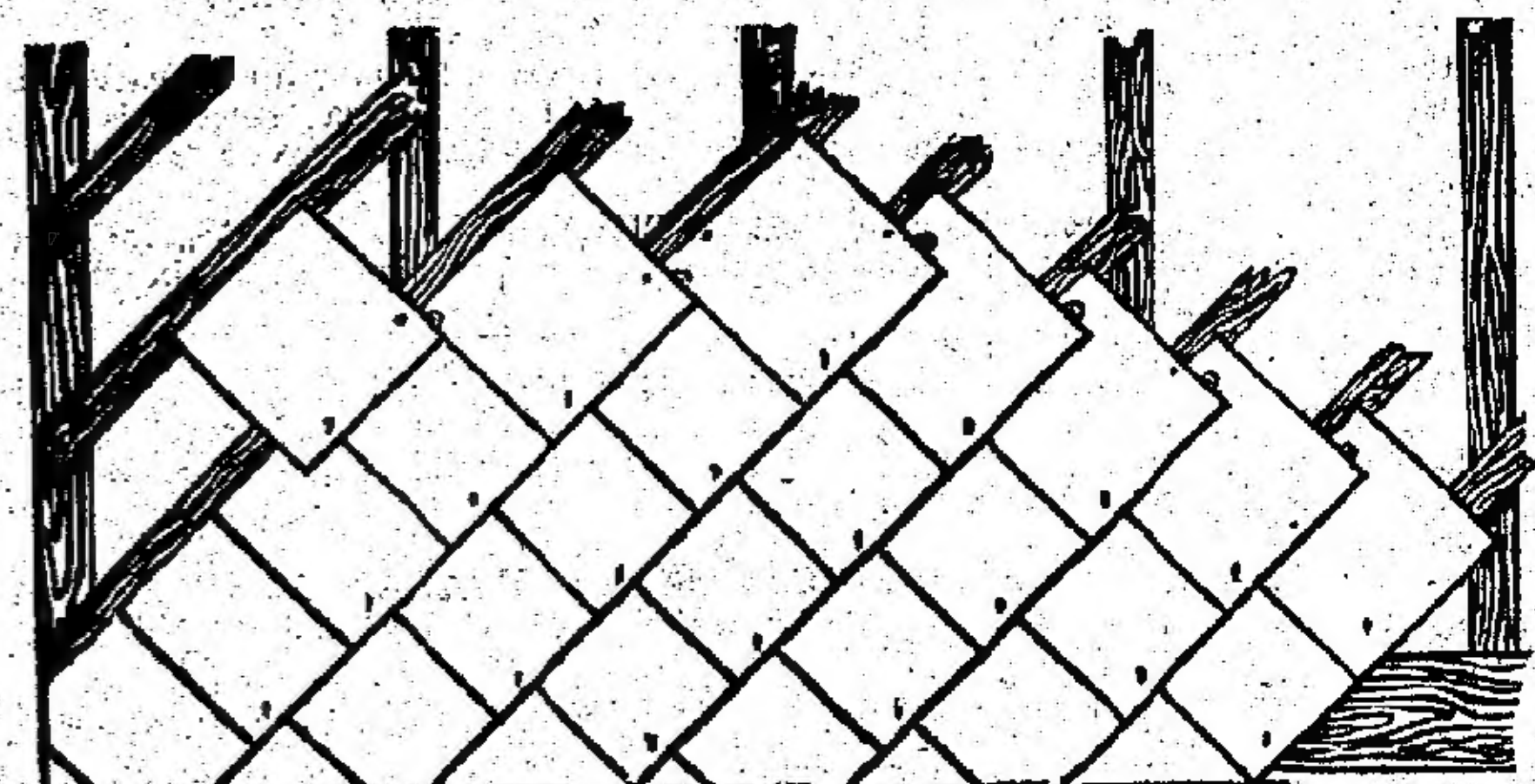
COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	June 28th.
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	109 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	109 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	109 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	109 1/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	109 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	109 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	226
Credits, at 4 months' sight	229 1/2
ON GERMANY.—	
On Demand	183
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank, on demand	134 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank, on demand	134 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	87 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	37 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	76 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	107 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	5 1/2
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	86 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$1.15
GOLD LAMPS, 100 fine, per tola	\$6.20
SILVER, per tola	24 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Chinese	20 cents pieces, \$7.48 discount.
Chinese	10 " \$8.00 "
Hongkong	20 " \$7.25 "
Hongkong	10 " \$7.57 "

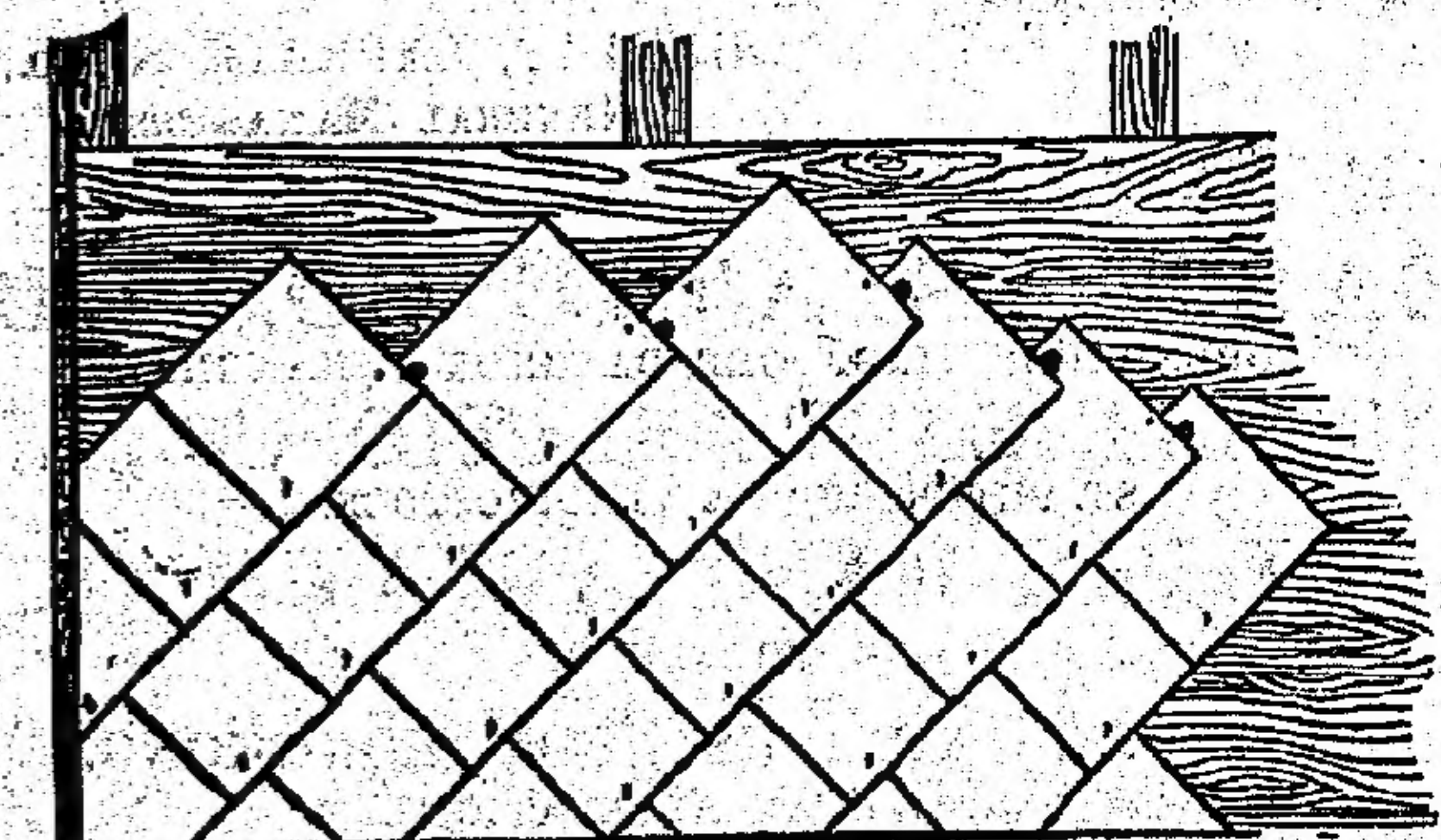


JUST THE ROOFING MATERIAL REQUIRED IN HONGKONG.

ASBEST-CEMENT PLATES
"DURABILIT"

HAVE THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:—

Considerable and lasting elasticity.
Extraordinary firmness and resisting power against pulling, pushing
or punching.
Absolutely weather and fire resisting and perfectly waterproof.
Perfectly even surface.
Non-heat-conducting.
Very small specific weight.
Lighter than any other material.
Does not crack or lose its colour.
Very pleasing appearance.
EASILY AND QUICKLY LAID, a hammer being the only tool
required.

On account of the special system of fixing the plates, they will stand
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cularly to cover the walls of Hospitals, Barracks, Schools, etc.

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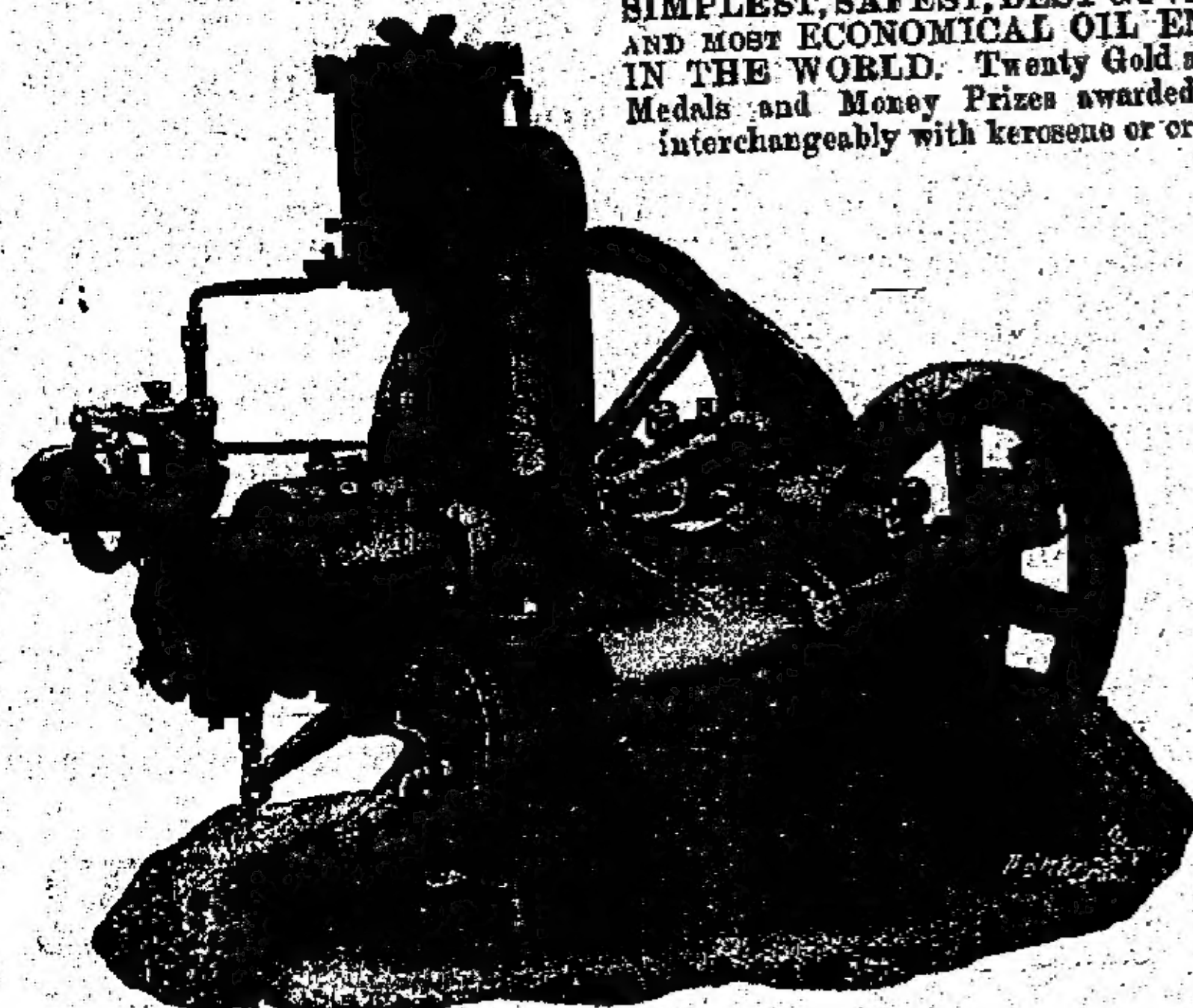
HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 28th.

	June 28th.	June 29th.	June 30th.
Quotations are—			
Malwa New	\$2,100/2,130 per picul		
Malwa Old	\$2,140/2,160 "		
Malwa Older	\$2,170/2,220 "		
Malwa V. Old	\$2,210/2,250 "		
Persian fine quality	\$1,400/1,500 "		
Persian extra fine	\$2,200 "		
Petna New	\$1,900 per chest		
Petna Old			
Benares New	\$1,650 "		
Benares Old	\$1,900 "		

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VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Lucerne*, carrying the Ger-
man Mails with dates from Berlin of the 1st
inst., left Singapore on the 25th inst., at 8 a.m.,
and may be expected here to-day at 9 a.m.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China str. *Kumang* left Calcutta
for the Straits and Hongkong on the 17th inst.,
and is due here about the 3rd prox.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M.M. str. *Ernest Simon*, with the
French Mail of the 5th inst., and mails from
London of the 4th inst., left Singapore on
the 26th inst., at 8 p.m., and is expected to
arrive here on the 4th prox., at daylight.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* left Van-
couver on the 15th inst. a.m. for Hongkong via
usual ports of call.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The E. & A. str. *Albion* left Sydney on
the 8th inst. for Queensland ports, Manila and
Hongkong.

The N.Y.K. str. *Nikko Maru* (Australian
Line) left Thursday Island for this port via
Manila on the 25th inst., and is expected here
on the 4th prox.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P.M. str. *Korea* left Yokohama on the
25th inst., for Hongkong, and is due here on
the 4th prox.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* left San
Francisco on the 21st inst. for Hongkong, via
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and
Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on
the 19th prox.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The H.A. Line str. *Mockenbury* left Singa-
pore on the 23rd inst. p.m., and may be
expected here to-day.

The I.G.M. str. *York* left Shanghai via
Foochow on the 25th inst., at 7 p.m., and may
be expected here to-day p.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tosa Maru* (Bombay Line)
left Moji for this port on the 24th inst., and
is expected here to-day.

The Mogul Line str. *Leona* left United
Kingdom on the 4th inst. for Hongkong via
Straits.

The Bank Line Ltd.'s str. *Americ* left Van-
couver, B.C., on the 4th inst. for Hongkong via
Japan ports.

The F. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Java* left Singa-
pore for this port on the 26th inst., at 10
a.m., and is due here on the 1st prox., at about
2 p.m.

The O.R.K. str. *Seattle* from Tacoma
left Moji for this port via Manila on the 25th
inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about
the 4th prox.

The N.Y.K. str. *Ats Maru* (European Line)
left Moji for this port via Shanghai on the 25th
inst., and is expected here on the 4th
prox.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yusaka Maru* (Australian
Line) left Yokohama for this port via Kobe,
Moji and Nagasaki on the 25th inst., and is
expected here on the 5th prox.

The American & Manchurian Line str. *Ka-
engo* left New York on the 17th ult., and is
due here on or about the 6th prox.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yusaka Maru* (American
Line) left Yokohama for this port via Kobe,
Moji and Shanghai on the 27th inst., and
is expected here on the 10th prox.